

### *The Weather*

Today—Rain, high near 70, low in upper 50s. Chance of rain is 80 per cent today, 60 per cent tonight. Wednesday—Rain, high near 70. Yesterday—3 p.m. Air Index: 19. Temp. range: 72-61. Details on C4.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23,

# Ford Escapes

# At Assassination;

# The Post

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# Second Attempt Woman Held

# The Suspect: Convert to 'Revolution'

By Leroy F. Aarons  
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 — Sara Jane Moore, 46, seized tonight by police for allegedly firing a shot at President Ford, is a self-described former upper-middle-class suburbanite who became active in the civil rights and anti-war movements and was subsequently converted to revolutionary politics.

At one point before her conversion she served as an informer for the FBI.

She was stopped outside her Mission District apartment by two police inspectors Sunday and a handgun found in her possession was confiscated, according to Lt. Frank Jordan, spokesman for the San Francisco police.

Jordan also said here tonight that she was questioned yesterday by the Secret Service as a "possible problem."

The Berkeley Barb, an underground newspaper here, published an interview with Sara Moore last June.

According to the Barb story, as an extension of her work in the civil rights movement, in March, 1974, she volunteered and went to work as a bookkeeper for People in Need, the program set up here by San Francisco Examiner editor Randolph A. Hearst that spring to distribute food to the needy.

The kidnapers of Hearst's daughter, Patricia, had insisted on the creation of such a program as the price for her freedom.

While working for People in Need, according to the story in the Barb, she met a black ex-convict named "Pop-eye" Jackson, who was assassinated last spring. The story says she became infatuated with Jackson, whom she described as "politically and personally impressive."

Jackson was on probation from state prison, and had been arrested on what he claimed was a trumped-up drug charge. According to the Barb story, Jackson was seeking Randolph Hearst's help to have the drug charge dropped. Moore described herself, in the Barb story, as being the intermediary between Hearst and Jackson.

Jackson was founder and head of a

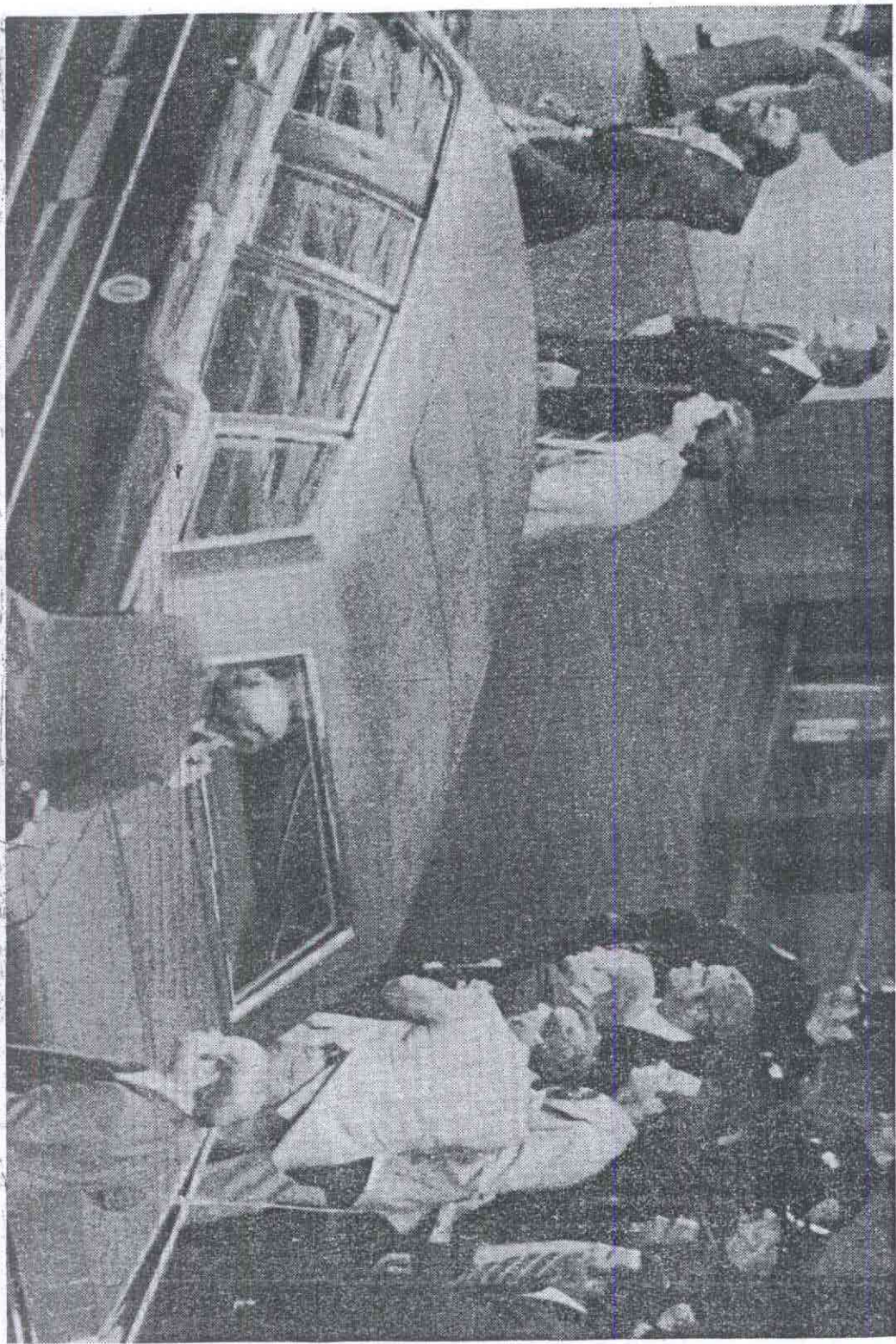
group here called the United Prisoners Union, a prisoners rights organization. Moore said in the Barb interview that she became a member of this group.

According to the story in the Barb, she then was approached by the FBI and asked to become an informer in connection with the Hearst case.

She agreed to spy on an unnamed man who was a member of a revolutionary group, the Barb said—but soon thereafter, in the summer of 1974, became converted to what the Barb story described as "revolutionary politics" and backed out of her informer role.

The Barb story was published in the wake of Jackson's death this past spring. Jackson, 45, and a 28-year-old teacher, Sally Voyer, were shot to death at 3 p.m. last June 9 while sitting in the front seat of his parked car here. No one has been arrested in the case.









Secret Service agents grab President Ford after shot was fired outside San Francisco hotel. At bottom, police start to run toward direction of the shot

as Secret Service agents shove Mr. Ford to the ground. Mr. Ford was not injured, but a bystander was struck by a ricocheting bullet.

United Press International



# Bystander Reportedly Wounded

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Staff Writer

**SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22** — President Ford escaped injury in a second apparent assassination attempt today when a woman in a crowd outside the St. Francis Hotel fired a .38-caliber handgun at him but missed.

A San Francisco policeman spied the gun, deflected it and the shot went into the pavement, as the President crouched at the side of the presidential limousine on orders from a Secret Service agent.

John W. Hushen, deputy White House press secretary, quoted Ken Iacavoni, special agent in charge of the San Francisco office of the Secret Service, as saying the bullet ricocheted and struck a bystander some distance from the President.

The bystander, John M. Ludwig, 46, a San Francisco cab driver, was treated for a groin injury, and released, Hushen said.

Just as they had done 17 days earlier after an attempt on his life in Sacramento, agents immediately huddled around the President to protect him. Mr. Ford climbed into the limousine and was swiftly driven away. The incident occurred at 3:30 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time (6:30 p.m. EDT).

Police seized the woman in the crowd across the street and quickly dragged her into the hotel. Mr. Ford was taken immediately to San Francisco International Airport, where he met his wife, Betty. They boarded Air Force One and departed at once for Washington.

The President had just come out of the downtown hotel after making a speech and was standing on the street outside the Post Street lobby, talking with the crowd, and shaking hands, when the shot was fired.

A Secret Service agent, speaking in a normal voice, told the President to get down. Mr. Ford crouched at once, other agents moving in against and around him.

"The President seemed stunned," said Richard Krohn, a San Francisco business consultant standing in the crowd. "The President got into the car, crouching down, and the car took

off."

The woman was later identified as Sara Jane Moore, 46, a member of the United Prisoners' Union, which was described as a prisoners' rights group in the San Francisco area.

Police said she formerly was bookkeeper for the People In Need program set up to handle food distribution when publisher Randolph A. Hearst gave \$2 million to feed the poor on demand of the Symbionese Liberation Army in connection with the kidnaping of his daughter Patricia, 1½ years ago.

The officer who deflected the gun, causing the bullet to be fired into the pavement, was identified by a fellow policeman as Officer Joe Curry of the San Francisco Police Department.

Eyewitnesses to the shooting attempt

See **FORD, A6, Col. 1**

## FORD, From A1

agreed that the assailant was standing in the crowd of spectators across Post Street about 35 or 40 feet from the exit Mr. Ford used when leaving the hotel.

Charles Taylor, 28, of Berkeley, who was seated atop a phone booth directly across from the President, said the woman was about 10 feet to his left on the far side of a small ornamental tree. She was standing three or four rows back in the crowd, Taylor said.

He said when the gun went off, "I thought it was a firecracker," but immediately saw "15 or 20 cops" jump on her. "She didn't get a chance to fire again."

Mike Driscoll, 22, of San Francisco, said that the woman was seized by several policemen, dragged through the tree branches and carried across Post Street into the hotel, with her feet above her head in the air.

Driscoll and several other eyewitnesses first identified the assailant as a "nude" apparently because she was wearing tan slack and—so Driscoll said—what looked like a tie around her throat.

Mrs. Ford, after spending the day at Monterey, Calif., met her husband at Air Force One, not knowing what had happened. The President stopped before boarding and shook hands with about 20 police officers who had escorted his motorcade, thanking them. "The weather is nice," he was quoted as saying at the airport, where security was very heavy.

"He seemed to be very calm and very appreciative," Officer Michael O'Toole of the San Francisco police said. He said the President said nothing about the shooting incident.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen told reporters later that the President's mood aboard Air Force One was "in a word, relaxed" as they

headed for Washington after the second apparent attempt on his life in California in less than three weeks.

En route to the airport in the press pool car, Nessen pounded on the seat and said: "I'm mourning the trip to California."

The FBI immediately assumed jurisdiction in this second apparent presidential assassination attempt on Mr. Ford, as it did in the first. Moore was at first held in custody in the St. Francis Hotel.

Lt. Frank Jordan of the San Francisco police told United Press International that Moore "produced a .38-caliber revolver and fired one shot in the direction of the President, fortunately striking no one."

He said police and Secret Service agents were combing the area within eight or ten blocks and she was being interrogated "as to whether anyone else, accomplices, are involved."

Moore was brought into San Francisco police headquarters at 5:20 p.m. local time through a basement entrance by federal agents. She was in tears and hid her face from reporters and photographers. Gray-haired, of medium height and with a chubby figure, she was dressed in a blue sweater and gray checked slacks.

San Francisco police reported that on Monday Moore had been stopped by two police inspectors in the Mission district of the city and cited for possession of a handgun. She was questioned and released, police said.

The United Prisoners' Union, police said, was formerly headed by a close associate of Moore's, named Wilbur (Popeye) Jackson. Jackson was shot to death in San Francisco last June. A young woman sitting in a car with him also was killed. No one has been apprehended in the case, police said.

Also, Capt. William Conroy of the San Francisco police told the Associated Press the Secret Service had checked out Moore Sunday night because her name was on a list of in-





President Ford is surrounded by Secret Service and FBI agents as he heads up the ramp of his plane at San Francisco International Airport after assassination try.

Associated Press

dividuals who might pose a threat to the President.

"The Secret Service examined her and passed her," Conroy said.

On Sept. 5, Secret Service agent Larry M. Buendorf seized a .45-caliber Army Colt handgun from Lynette Alice Fromme, 27, as President Ford walked by her on the grounds of the California State capitol. The gun did

not go off, but four cartridges were found in its clip and the government charged that "she did knowingly and willfully attempt to kill the President of the United States of America"—the same charge this latest suspect seems certain to face.

Fromme, later identified as a member of the Charles Manson mass-murder "family" and a continuing correspondent with Manson, jailed in San Quentin for murder, was known by Sacramento police to be in the area but was not on the list of suspicious persons collected by the Secret Service.

It was not known whether the President was wearing a protective vest of the sort that reporters were certain they saw him wearing in New Hampshire 11 days ago in his first public outing after the Sacramento incident. If so, the vest was not visible to reporters around the President, and a presidential spokesman declined to comment.

Ironically, Mr. Ford had been talking about gun control in a television interview just before this latest shooting attempt.

He was asked if the assassination try in Sacramento 17 days ago had "changed your view on gun control."

Mr. Ford said that the crime legislation he had sent to Congress earlier this year contained proposals that would "make it much more difficult for individuals to get Saturday night specials," the small, cheap handguns he said are involved in most shootings.

He also said that legislation would provide "much more severe penalties for a person using a gun in the commission of another crime."

"I think that approach is far better than the approach some people recommend—that guns be registered," Mr. Ford said.

*Washington Post staff writers Leroy Aarons and Jules Witcover also contributed to this article.*



# Chronology of Attempts

*Four U.S. presidents have been assassinated—all in shootings. Three of President Ford's predecessors escaped injury in assassination attempts. Following is a history of assassination attempt and their outcome.*

**Andrew Jackson**—Jan. 30, 1835, in Capitol rotunda, Richard Lawrence tried to shoot him twice but misfired both times. Lawrence, who thought Jackson was in league with steamship companies to get his money, was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

**Abraham Lincoln** — April 14, 1865, he was fatally shot in Fords Theater in Washington by actor John Wilkes Booth. The President died the next day. Booth was shot and killed April 26, 1865, when trapped in a barn in Bowling Green, Va., by Union troops. Booth was a Southern sympathizer.

**James A. Garfield**—July 2, 1881, he was shot in the back in a Washington train station by Charles J. Guiteau, who was refused an ambassadorial position by Garfield. Garfield died Sept. 19, 1881. Guiteau was hanged the following year.

**William McKinley** — Sept. 6, 1901, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, while attempting to shake his hand at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Czolgosz, a self-professed anarchist, was electrocuted. McKinley died Sept. 14, 1901.

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**—Feb. 15,

1933, as President-elect he was shot at in Miami by Guiseppe Zangara. Zangara missed Roosevelt but fatally wounded Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak, who died March 6. He had no ill will toward Roosevelt personally, just toward a capitalist head of state. Zangara was electrocuted March 20, 1933.

**Harry S. Truman**—Nov. 1, 1950 while he was napping at Blair House, two Puerto Rican nationalists, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, stormed the building in an attempt to reach Truman. During the melee Torresola and White House policeman Leslie Coffelt were slain and Collazo and two other policemen were injured. Collazo was sentenced to death but Truman later commuted it to life imprisonment.

**John F. Kennedy**—Nov. 22, 1963, Kennedy was fatally shot in a motorcade in Dallas. The accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was shot and killed by Jack Ruby while awaiting trial. No motive was firmly established.

**Gerald R. Ford**—Sept. 5, 1975, in Sacramento, Lynette Alice Fromme allegedly attempted to shoot the President while he was walking near the state capitol. She was grabbed by a Secret Service agent before a shot was fired. Fromme has been charged with attempting to murder President Ford. If convicted, she could receive life imprisonment.

Staff Researcher Sunday Orme prepared this article.

# Fromme Absent From 47,000-

By Stephen Isaacs  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prodded by the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service in the intervening dozen years has incorporated many changes into its system of protecting presidents.

Yet—despite galloping growth since 1963 (its 450 agents then are now 1,830, its annual \$5.8 million budget then now exceeds \$85 million); despite millions spent on new technology, including a computer that maintains names of a President; despite stronger liaison with local law enforcement agencies and with the FBI on potential troublemakers—all of this could not prevent a potential assassin, gun in hand, from approaching to within two feet of a President last Friday.

In addition, the accused potential assassin, Lynette Alice Fromme, has a history of violence, belongs to the Charles Manson cult, indirectly threatened the life of the President in a newspaper interview, and has twice been accused of murder.

Despite all this, the name of Lynette

Alice Fromme was nowhere among the 47,000 the Secret Service considers as potential threats.

"How this one slipped I don't know," says Dwayne Keyes, the U.S. attorney in California who is handling the case against Fromme. "It's difficult to comprehend now The (Manson) group is frightening."

Not that law enforcement agencies in Sacramento, where the incident occurred, were unaware of the presence of Fromme and other members of the cult organized by Charles Manson, who is serving a life term in San Quentin prison for the mass murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others in 1969.

"You can't hardly live in Sacramento and not know the Manson girls live in the area," said Douglas V. Duncan, the Secret Service's Sacramento station chief.

But we had no information that they posed any threat to the President," Duncan said.

The FBI knew about them, too. It had not investigated them, station chief Paul Young said yesterday, because it had no reason to. They had

never threatened the President to the FBI's knowledge, Young said, so "we had no investigative interest in [Fromme] whatsoever."

Referring to local newspapers, he said, "We saw the two feature articles in the Bee and the Union, one in February and one in July, with pictures of the defendant. They were living like nuns, peace-loving, that sort of stuff."

Neither Duncan nor Young saw, before Friday's attempted assassination, an article the Associated Press transmitter from Los Angeles on July 8 which quoted Fromme as saying:

"If Nixon's reality wearing a new Ford face continues to run the country against the law, our homes will be bloodier than the Tate-LaBianca houses and Mylai put together."

Nor did the Secret Service and FBI agents witness the unused television film in which Fromme expounded on violence.

The Secret Service headquarters in Washington was noncommunicative on why it did not see the AP story. Spokesman John W. Warner Jr., would only repeat, under questioning, that, "This person was not on record as a



# *Name Secret Service List*

threat. We had no information concerning her as a threat."

From her published statement, Fromme would qualify as such under guidelines the Secret Service drew up with the help of Warren Commission staff members who investigated the Kennedy assassination.

Those guidelines were circulated to the FBI and other law enforcement and investigative agencies to try to solve the problem of some agencies' knowing about dangerous people and not informing the Secret Service about them.

The Secret Service, in the guidelines, asked among other things for information about "persons who insist upon personally contacting high government officials for the purpose of redress of imaginary grievances, etc." (which Fromme had done repeatedly over the imprisonment of Manson, whom she reportedly regards as her god), "any person who makes oral or written statements about high government officials in the following categories: (1) threatening statements, (2) irrational statements, and (3) abusive statements."

A condensed form of guideline was sent to resident Secret Service agents across the country to transmit to local police authorities, asking for any information "of a threat to physically harm the President or others. . . or to cause him or them any embarrassment, whether it is by an individual or a group or organization."

The Secret Service, Warner said, annually conducts between 15,000 and 16,000 investigations into suspected potential assassins.

Most of those are reports of telephone calls, letters sent to government officials or others who pass them on.

"Those threats are assessed," said David R. Macdonald, assistant secretary of the treasury whose staff oversees the Secret Service's operations, "and, most times, the person is interviewed. Sometimes, the name gets in the computer list. Sometimes, the threat is so serious that we put the person under surveillance, meaning that we keep a check on where they are. And then sometimes, if it's that serious, we try to get a person committed."

Three hundred of the 47,000 persons

whose names are on file are in the constant surveillance category.

"A judgment is made on every trip," Macdonald said, "as to who is serious enough to check into."

In the visit to Sacramento, Duncan arranged—as the Warren Commission recommended—for the Secret Service advance detail to go over all potential trouble with the local FBI and police.

Fromme's name did not come up in any of those discussions, officials said, since they were unaware of any threats about the President.

But several FBI and Secret Service sources, who asked not to be named, insisted that so many thousands of Americans show irrational behavior or are possible threats to the President that checking out any but those who directly threaten the President is all but impossible.

Said one FBI agent, "Any person with any kind of history of psychiatric care, or any record of violence or threats could, remotely, be a threat to the President. Then there are those who specifically make their intentions known. Then you act. How can you possibly know which one might make the crucial step?"